

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in Kentucky. Terms: \$5 in advance; \$5 50, payable within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1855.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

AT HOME, SHELBY CO., Dec. 9, 1855.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

Like a noble tree, whose luxuriant foliage deceives the eye by a look of vigorous life, while the trunk is hollow and rotten within, is, we fear, this seeming welfare of our State. I earnestly beg for the serious consideration of every citizen, upon the questions I have made, of want of prosperity in our community—questions which I think our mechanics, our census, and our finished villages, will all answer with me. If the facts are found to be as I represent them, then does it not become a question of momentous importance to ourselves, and to our posterity, that we should take energetic steps to bring about a brighter prospect. How are we to do this? If our people would but turn aside, for a while, from that bell-wether track to Missouri, so regularly plodded by Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and—laying aside those sectional prejudices, that we cherish to our own injury, and to the weakening of the fraternal bond of our great Confederacy—turn their steps to the north-western States, where young America is making such giant strides in immense enterprises, that will mark the era as one unparalleled in the history of the world—building up present wealth, and the foundation for untold prosperity for future generations; if they will but contrast their towns and villages, their farms and their manufactures, their commerce, and the prices of all their agricultural productions with our own; the look of life, of vigorous life, in every department of human pursuit, they will return, younger and wiser men; and inclined, great as may be their reverence for the wisdom of grey hairs, to doubt the sagacity of well meaning but mistaken economists, whose knowledge of such enterprises extend not beyond the borders of their own county. They will seek themselves: If such enterprises can build up cities in almost worthless sections of country—flat, wet, and unfertile for agriculture—almost unfitted for any, solely to procure access to natural facilities for shipping, what could not be realized by the garden spot of the great Mississippi valley, blessed with every thing so desirable to human wants and human happiness—a country, producing in vast abundance, over and above the wants of its sparse population, with a sole dependence upon foreign demand for its produce, yet with no means of transportation provided for the purpose, beyond the cost of nearly a fourth of the value of the article transported;—no natural facilities and less enterprise to form them. We assert, that no man, possessing ordinary common sense, can so visit those States, and return home satisfied to remain without railroads. I cannot refrain, just here, from relating the remarks of an Indiana farmer, so strongly to the point as to make a considerable impression on my mind at the time. Passing through Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, in the stage, a short time since, with the farmer alluded to: "It is just fifteen years," said he, "since I last saw Lawrenceburg, and returning at that time to my own town, Shelbyville, Indiana, I thought both towns looked a good deal alike—sick and going down hill, with but few friends to grieve at their death. I returned a few days since, and have been in this neighborhood; Shelbyville has now 6000 inhabitants, buildings going up every where—railroads to Louisville and Cincinnati are making us rich. I have hauled wheat ninety miles before the railroads were built, and sold at forty-eight cents; now I get Cincinnati prices, less railroad carriage, at my own door. Had I lost half my farm in railroad stocks, I would still be the gainer. I tell these folks here so, but they are afraid of a tax. Lawrenceburg looks well in the knees. Tax! They had better pay half they are worth for a railroad; the other half would be worth more than all now."

We must have railroads. Too long have we delayed. We must cast aside the narrow, selfish, local prejudices, that have allowed us, defeated every beneficial project among us; insisting the road must come here, or go there; wind through this part of a farm, or avoid that; insure this dividend, or pay that. We must have Railroads, and to procure that which is a vast benefit to the whole community, we must tax the whole community. Because it is for the general welfare, most especially so for the poor man, the mechanic, the merchant, the farmer; and because the rich man—he who would equally derive the benefit, in nine instances out of ten, insists on no tax. "Individual enterprise," says he, but he is not the individual. To this, of course, there are noble exceptions. Is it fair, it is right, that a few enterprising citizens should make the attempt, at the risk of failing, to benefit a whole community, who will extend no aid? Ah, but that bug-bear, that is dinned into our ears whenever a railroad tax has been proposed,—that bug-bear, "should Hard Times come!" and the warning thrills through us, checking our heart a beat, passing down to our boots, and placing a lock upon our pockets, which Hobbs' patent is a flaxen tie. Well, we had no lack of that warning in 1852, and truly the year of hard times did come—the hardest of times upon us all; a total loss of crop by drought, and what then? Why then we paid our railroad tax. And may Providence defend us from such another, an enormous tax for transportation of grain for our starving beasts, and flour and meal for our suffering population. Our money saved the hard times in rail-

road States. Kentucky's subscription to their roads that year, was their best assessment. And this drought, so terribly felt by the agricultural population;—this drought, that caused the stubborn knee to bow, and the stubborn tongue to cry, "the Lord, he is the God," lasted but one summer; and if this holding up for one short summer, should cause such distress to those who till the soil, what must be the result of the years of drought, that has been drying up the sinews of our mechanics, and compelling them to seek the work-shops and the manufacturing abroad, they find not at home. This drought of the genial rain of capital, which, following the track of the river and the railroad, has been diverted in some degree, from the surplus of our wealthy farmers, to be invested in lands in railroad States. Had we railroads, that rain of capital would have caused the earth to produce her rich crop of iron and coal, and be fashioned by the hands of our mechanics into the innumerable articles, we now pay railroad States for. The year of abundance has followed. The earth has poured forth her treasures in an exuberance beyond the power of the husbandman to save. Her grainaries have been groaning with the weight of the wheat crop, and while Providence has thus blessed our fertile land, the starving population of Europe are sending their gold, in millions to our shores, to purchase our grain. Our wheat goes off at fifty per cent. less than wheat in railroad States, equally distant from the seaboard. Our corn is shut out entirely. Slowly and finally we have reached the maximum price in Louisville, and no sooner it does so, than Wisconsin competes with our flour, at our own doors. All this have we paid this year and past years, and every year. And yet we won't have railroads. Oh! economy, most wonderful!

We have a railroad through the northern part of our county to Louisville. We have another under way from Shelbyville, two-thirds graded, languishing for want of funds, although the iron is offered by Louisville, and no sooner it does so, than Wisconsin competes with our flour, at our own doors. All this have we paid this year and past years, and every year. And yet we won't have railroads. Oh! economy, most wonderful!

We have a railroad through the northern part of our county to Louisville. We have another under way from Shelbyville, two-thirds graded, languishing for want of funds, although the iron is offered by Louisville, and no sooner it does so, than Wisconsin competes with our flour, at our own doors. All this have we paid this year and past years, and every year. And yet we won't have railroads. Oh! economy, most wonderful!

SHELBY COUNTY, Ky., Nov. 28, 1855.
To the Editor of The Shelby News:
DEAR SIR:—In your paper of the 14th instant, I see some statistics of the grass crop of 1855, by Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, in which he estimates the hay crop of the United States at \$150,000,000, and an equal amount consumed by grazing; whereas the whole amount of the cotton crop only amounts to \$125,000,000,—and that the grass crop of the State of New York, is worth more than the wheat crop of that great wheat growing State.

Now, sir, is it not passing strange,—these being facts,—that in Kentucky, where timothy, clover, and orchard grass grow as freely as in any State of the Union, and where blue grass beats all creation, there is not more attention paid to their cultivation? After land is set in grass it requires no cultivation;—the crop is mostly produced by rains and atmosphere; and even a hay crop, if cut before the seed matures, exhausts the land but little, if any; and where grass is judiciously grazed, it greatly adds to the productiveness of the soil. Blue grass, not pastured in summer, makes fine winter grazing; and if the farmer has a sufficient supply of orchard grass and rye for spring and fall, blue grass for summer and winter, he will require but little corn. Our farmers rely too much upon corn, to feed their stock the year through; although it requires more labor and yields less profit. We frequently see one half of the plantation in scrubby useless timber, brush, briars, and scraggy oaks,—making one half of the land worse than dead capital. And we frequently see woodland set in grass, but, from the number of beech and sugar trees left upon it, good timber cannot grow, and the grass is comparatively worthless. And, worse than that, we see fields, reduced to poverty by a succession of corn crops, turned out to rest, without grass, or any thing else, to keep the rays of the sun from making it poorer; and if nature was not more provident than the owner, by covering it with briars, it would be a long time before it would be sufficiently recruited to produce a good corn crop,—whereas, if it had been well seeded with grass, the profits would have been equal to land in corn, and the land renovated much sooner.

We think, sir, the farmer who raises the most and best grass is the best farmer. If he has a sufficient number of flocks, which will insure a sufficient number of cows, he will, in time, be able to produce a good corn crop;—whereas, if it had been well seeded with grass, the profits would have been equal to land in corn, and the land renovated much sooner.

We think, sir, the farmer who raises the most and best grass is the best farmer. If he has a sufficient number of flocks, which will insure a sufficient number of cows, he will, in time, be able to produce a good corn crop;—whereas, if it had been well seeded with grass, the profits would have been equal to land in corn, and the land renovated much sooner.

We think, sir, the farmer who raises the most and best grass is the best farmer. If he has a sufficient number of flocks, which will insure a sufficient number of cows, he will, in time, be able to produce a good corn crop;—whereas, if it had been well seeded with grass, the profits would have been equal to land in corn, and the land renovated much sooner.

PRINCE JOHN GROWING PATRIOTIC.—Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, is growing excessively patriotic, and is extremely anxious for a reunion of the scattered fragments and remnants of "the Albany Regency" and the Democracy of New York; and in a recent letter he has authorized his friends to say that he is ready to make extraordinary sacrifices. Hear what he says:

"If the Hards and Softs, as they are called, will form a single organization, and send a single delegate to Cincinnati, I will enter into bonds, with good sureties, not to hold any office, State or national, for ten years from this date, and so far from considering this a privation or sacrifice, I will make the exemption a good consideration for promising to pay annually for the same period, to the Democratic State Committee, two hundred and fifty dollars toward the legal expenses of election."

As to his holding an office, for the ensuing ten years—especially any within the gift of the people, there is not the slightest probability; and we presume he would be very willing to compromise his annual election tax at \$250; for it has been generally understood that heretofore he has annually bled to the tune of \$500!

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—The Washington Union of the 6th publishes the correspondence, by telegraph, between Gov. SHANNON, of Kansas, and President PIERCE. The despatch from Gov. Shannon is as follows:

"I desire to call upon the United States forces at Fort Leavenworth, in order to preserve the peace of the territory, to protect the Sheriff of Douglas county and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. If the laws are not executed, civil war is inevitable. An armed force of 1000 men, with all the implements of war, is said, are at Lawrence. They have rescued the prisoner from the sheriff, burned a number of houses, and threatened the lives of citizens. Immediate assistance is needed. This is the only way to save bloodshed. Particulars by mail."

To which the President replied:

"All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order, and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out the troops will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised."

KANSAS.—Below we give the telegrams to the Louisville Courier, respecting the difficulties in Kansas. We think that, aside from the recent unfortunate occurrences, the danger of a collision between the Federal and "Free State" Government of that Territory is imminent. We have already noted the fact, that the "Free State" party—composed principally of the emigrants sent to Kansas by the "Massachusetts (Abolition) Emigrant Society," had elected delegates to a Convention to frame a State Constitution and organize a State Government; that the Convention had convened, adopted a Constitution, and directed that it be submitted to a vote of the people, on the 15th of this month. Of course, none but the Abolitionists recognize the authority of the Convention, and none others will vote at the election for the adoption of the Constitution; and it will be sanctioned, and a State Government organized under the laws of the "State," and those of the Territorial Government and of Congress. The National Government will have to sustain the Territorial Government; and the U. S. troops in that section, and the militia of Missouri—the nearest State—will be called upon to maintain Gov. SHANNON'S authority.

Thus stands the case. What will be the result, the RULER OF THE UNIVERSE alone knows.

The telegraphic despatches to the Louisville Courier are as follows:

WESTON, Mo., December 3.—An express has just arrived here with startling news from Atchison.

An Abolition officer has been taken, who had important papers in his possession. An attack on that place is anticipated, and they have sent for fifty armed men.

WESTON, Mo., Dec. 4.—A message was received last evening from T. F. Atchison, Esq., at Atchison, Kansas Territory, stating that one of the leaders of the Kansas legion had been arrested by some of the citizens, and when he found he was taken he attempted to destroy some papers he had with him by chewing and swallowing them. He was, however, prevented from doing it, and upon examination the papers were discovered to contain the secrets of the "Midnight Order."

Atchison was to be burned down, and Pat. Laughlin, who exposed the secret Abolition organization, was to be murdered. The citizens of Atchison had recently taken that place to join Gov. Thomas' forces at Leavenworth, and there being scarcely any arms remaining in the place, they desired a company of armed men from Weston to help them repulse any attack that might be made by the Abolitionists on the town. A company of our citizens, therefore, prepared themselves and left last night at nine o'clock for Atchison.

These occurrences are producing a dread-ful state of excitement in our midst. Groups of men are constantly watching about the streets to hear the latest news. Should these disturbances increase, our business transactions in all this section of the State must necessarily be seriously checked.

CURIOUS ELOPEMENT.—A woman arrived in Chicago a few days ago with the dead body of her husband, which she was taking east for burial. On the route she fell in with a young man, and on the arrival of the cars at Chicago, they went off together, leaving the dead body in the depot, where it remained at last accounts.

The N. Y. Tribune learns from good authority that the deficit in the Post Office Department for the present year will be about two millions and a half of dollars, or some three quarters of a million more than last year. There has been added during the year some 3,700 miles of road service to the operations of the Department.

BROKE HER RIBS.—A very singular occurrence has happened, and occasioned much talk, in an adjacent county. Some time since a preacher (and a most excellent man) became much concerned on account of the spiritual condition of one of his female flock, (a very exemplary lady, and huffed her so zealously that he broke her ribs! By judicious treatment she was set all right. Later, when the husband returned home, he found that the Rev. gentleman had again been there and again broken his wife's ribs! We are assured these things have actually occurred, (strange as they may seem), and the parties are persons of the highest respectability.—Bardonia Gazette.

SHARPENING EDGED TOOLS.—The National Intelligencer translates the following from a German scientific journal:

It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which has been added one-tenth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a soapstone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further but a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of such improvement remains unexplained.

Of late, this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. The workman, at the beginning of his noon sleep, or when he leaves off in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water acidified as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves the consumption of time and labor in whetting, which moreover speedily wears out the blades. The mode of sharpening here indicated would be found especially advantageous for sickles and scythes.

Commodore Stockton on Americanism.

At a meeting of the Americans in Trenton, on Friday evening, to rejoice over their recent victories, the following letter was received from Com. Stockton, which we find in the Gazette:

PRINCETON, Nov. 14, 1855.
GENTLEMEN:—I am informed by your letter of yesterday that a meeting is to be held at Trenton on Friday, the 18th inst., commemorative of the principles of the American party. You also say "that it is well known that you have for several years approved those principles, therefore you are earnestly invited to be present, and to address your fellow-citizens on that occasion." I thank you for the invitation, although previous engagements will prevent my being present.

I am unwilling, however, to permit the occasion to pass without expressing my entire concurrence in the patriotic principles of the American party which have had for so many years the approval of my head and heart.

[He then recapitulates the "American principles," dilates upon the care taken by our forefathers to preserve our institutions against foreign influence, &c. He concludes as follows:]

The crafty engineers of political speculation see no danger, and never will see any, which does not threaten to arrest their profitable control of parties. The doctrine of "Americanism alone shall rule America," destined to restrain the government, as it was in the days of Washington, to the hands of Americans alone," is stigmatized by the organized cabal of politicians who wield the machinery for manufacturing the incumbents of office, from that of the Presidency downwards, as a pestilential heresy, and those who hold this ancient American doctrine are denounced as traitors.

The progress of events is rapidly bringing the country to the condition when but two parties will contend with each other—the one the American Party, the other the Foreign Party. The American Party will seek the restoration of the government to American control, such as it was when it came fresh from the American people. The Foreign Party will seek to prostrate the foreign element, pander to its insolent ambition and aspiring predominance, content for the continuance and extension of its privileges, cringe with servility to its dictation, and offer new bribes for its friendship. The simple fact that the next election of a President of the United States may turn upon the assertion of the renouncers to the American people of the doctrine that "Americans alone should rule America," should be sufficient to astonish and alarm us. If the doctrine be renounced, it will be owing to the overpowering force of the foreign element in our population.

The mighty power of that element has been gauged by the astute politicians who are allied to it. They have measured its length and breadth, its height and depth, and they are willing to stake their destinies on its omnipotence. It was the Prussian guards, composed of foreign mercenaries, who put up for sale the imperial purple at Rome, and it is the foreign missionaries among us who now offer to the politicians who hold the reins of party away, the next Presidency, as the price of work to be conferred on them, and privileges to be perpetuated hereafter. There is no country, there never has been any country, where such an issue has been fairly, and distinctly presented to the people, could be decided any other than one way, and that in favor of the "country born."

Will the people of the United States repudiate a sentiment of this sort? They will do so nothing. Already they have arisen spontaneously and rushed to the standard inscribed with the words, "Americans shall rule America." It is vain for politicians to attempt to arrest the progress of the American party by efforts to compel it to adopt portions of the creeds which distinguish other parties.

It will not thus be induced to endanger the cause in which it is engaged. The safety of the people is the supreme law, and whilst that safety is endangered every thing else is of subordinate interest. "Place none but Americans on guard," was the order of Washington at a crisis of imminent danger.

With assurances of high regard, I am your friend and obedient servant.

R. F. STOCKTON.

Foreign News.

HALIFAX, Dec. 5, P. M.—The Cunard steamer Africa, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax this afternoon with dates to 24th ult. Nothing important from the seat of war—excepting rumors of peace.

The main feature of the news is probable premature—that Gen. Canrobert has concluded a treaty, binding Sweden to sign the Western alliance in the spring, by land and sea, and the Allies restore Finland to Sweden. It is also rumored that Denmark will follow the course of Sweden, and also Norway. The London Morning Post, however, throws discredit on the whole statement.

Another rumor also gives a circumstantial account of Count Meiner, Prussian envoy, having seen the Czar and extracted from him an assent for Prussia to inform the Western Powers that he is willing to treat for peace.

From the Crimea we have nothing, except that the Allies intend a grand bombardment of north side of Sevastopol.

The difficulty between the American Minister and Greece is settled.

From the Crimea.—Both the Allied and Russian armies in the Crimea are now under cover, but the former are still apprehensive of an attack from the Russians.

It is reported that the contemplated bombardment of the north side of Sevastopol is to compel an evacuation, so that the Allied fleet can winter in the harbor.

The town of Marioupol, on the north coast of the sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the Allies on the 30th of October, and set on fire. In the midst of the assault, several Austrian merchants residing there, hoisted the Austrian flag over their warehouses, when the firing ceased.

It is rumored that Gen. Wrangle commands the Allied position in the straits of Yenikale. The Allies have 30,000 troops there, and are expecting large reinforcements. A large Allied force had embarked at Eupatoria and sailed westward—destination unknown.

An Allied steamer was watching for an American clipper supposed to be in the Baltic with a cargo of revolvers.

Great Britain.—The London Post contradicts the story in the London Times about Gen. Canrobert's treaty with Sweden and Denmark's adhesion to the Allies.

The rumored disposition of Russia to make the first advances towards peace is considered to be unfounded. It is confidentially reported that the Prussian envoy to St. Petersburg visited the Czar while at Nicolaeff, with the view of inducing him to recognize certain conditions for peace negotiations, and that the Czar listened favorably. The Prussian cabinet made known the Czar's views to the Western Powers, who declared them insufficient. But Russia and Prussia are still proceeding, and the Court of Berlin is making the greatest efforts to induce the Czar to consent to terms of peace. The continuation of these negotiations offered some hope or chance of peace.

Henry Labouchere has been appointed Secretary of the colonies.

Thirty-four thousand of the Manchester operatives were on a strike, but behaving peaceably.

FRANCE.—The King of Sardinia had met with a favorable reception in Paris. The Pope's Nuncio left the city the same day, in order to avoid meeting him. It is reported that the Emperor had invited the Pope to baptize the expected royal infant.

All the French gun-boats and mortar vessels were wintering at Cherbourg.

TRINIDAD.—Letters from Constantinople describe a bad state of affairs there. Murders and robberies occur in the open streets; and there is an increasing fanaticism against the French. The Allied commanders had called on the Turkish troops to prevent further outrages, under threats of taking the police regulations of the city into their own hands.

PATRIA.—A despatch from Berlin states that the Russian loan from German capitalists had been concluded. Russian letters from St. Petersburg state that in consequence of the facilities afforded by the Government, it is believed that great quantities of linseed will be exported overland, and that the general export after December would be sufficient to cause a rally in the rates of exchange. Great quantities of sulphur, saltpetre, and other contraband articles, continued to be sent over the frontier from Menzel.

The Czar arrived at St. Petersburg on the 10th ultimo.

SPAIN.—Reinforcements of troops had been sent to Saragossa, where further disturbances were apprehended. The Spanish government is reported to be unanimously in favor of joining the alliance, but it is deferred for the present.

DENMARK.—There is some prospect of the Sound Dues Convention opening at Copenhagen on the 20th of November. Russia is the only power that proposes sending a special envoy, the other governments according their own ambassadors.

Gen. Canrobert arrived at Copenhagen on the 24th ult., to remain a week.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—It is confidently stated that Lord Palmerston has determined upon an immediate dissolution of Parliament, and that a new Parliament will be called together in February. Sir Colin Campbell returns to the Crimea at the end of his leave of absence.

Constantinople, Nov. 12.—Latest accounts from Asia represent Omar Pasha as expecting a battle with Gen. Mouravieff, having detached a division of his army, which was making forced marches for Rutar.

LATER.—New York, Dec. 6, M.—The steamship St. Louis, from Southampton and Havre, brings London dates to the 21st ult.

The Africa arrived out on the 18th. The papers furnish the following interesting items not contained in the Halifax despatch by the America:

Three magazines belonging to the French artillery were blown up near Inkerman, killing 70 soldiers and 2 officers, and wounding 100 soldiers and ten officers. The powder magazines contained 30,000 kilograms of powder, 600,000 cartridges, and 300 charged shells, all of which were destroyed. A large quantity of Russian grain has been destroyed along the Greekman coast.

A terribly destructive fire raged in Paris, by which the Government bakery was consumed. It contained 28,000 quintals of corn, and an equal quantity of flour and biscuits were burned.

The ship America, wrecked near Cabrita, which was sold by the underwriters, has been got off by the purchasers.

A large amount of Russian grain, on the coast, near Chirskinein, had been destroyed by an allied fleet, sent for that purpose. The grain, intended for the Russian army in the Crimea, was packed in six tiers, which extended along the coast for two miles.

The Czar has dismissed Prince Menschikov as chief of his staff, and appointed Gen. Oldenburgh in his stead.

Advices from Kara states that Gen. Mouravieff, overcome by his defeat before Kara, had become insane, and Gen. Bubut-off had been summoned to command.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.—The Lexington Observer and Reporter says that Capt. True, of the police in that city, while attempting to disperse a crowd of rowdy negroes on Saturday night last, was attacked by them, and cut with knives in several places, was hit with a pistol ball, and his coat perforated by a pistol ball. He succeeded in shooting a negro man belonging to Mr. James Clarke, when the crowd fled. The ball went in the man's mouth and passed out at the back of his neck, inflicting a very severe wound.

The Dayton Journal says it is reported that some of the strong-handed and strong-minded women of Troy, (O.) on Thursday night made a decent on two coffee houses, and broke the glasses, bottles, doors, windows, &c. One of the owners undertook to defend his property, but he was so briskly pelted with tumbler that he beat a speedy retreat.

GRASSHOPPERS IN TEXAS.—A letter from New Braunfels, Texas, written about the 1st November, to the New Orleans Planeyne, says:

In the course of last week this section of the State has had a fresh visitation in the shape of grasshoppers. They came upon us suddenly, full fledged and full grown, ready for their work of destruction. The elements, air, earth, and water are full of them, and the way everything green disappears before them is a caution to some bi-peds I wot of. One week ago we had the finest garden I ever saw at this season of the year, but now okra, tomatoes, beans, peas, and even onions are gone, and the spot where they were looks as if a prairie fire had swept over it. If you have never seen them when swarming, you can have some faint idea of the numbers of our new visitors. The locusts of old could not have been more abundant.

CHEAP AND EXCELLENT CANDLES.—The following recipe I have tried twice, and find it all that it is cracked up to be. I have no doubt that it would have been worth more than \$20 to me if I had known it twenty years ago. Most farmers have a surplus of stale fat and dirty grease, which can be made into good candles at a trifling expense.

I kept both tallow and lard candles through the last summer, the last best, and burning quite as well, and giving as good a light as the tallow ones. Directions for making good candles from lard: For 12 lbs. of lard take 1 lb. of saltpetre and 1 lb. of alum; mix them and pulverize them; dissolve the saltpetre and alum in a gill of boiling water; pour the compound into the lard before it is quite melted; stir the whole until the water is all boiled out, or till it ceases to throw off steam; our off the lard as soon as it is done, and clean the boiler while it is hot. If the candles are to be run, you may commence immediately; if to be dipped, let the lard cool first to be cake, and then treat it as you would tallow.—Cor. N. E. Farmer.

Professional Cards.

DR. BENJAMIN L. STEPHENS, HAVING located permanently in Shelbyville, Ky., tenders to the citizens of the town and vicinity his professional services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office at Brown & Whitaker's residence on Main street, nearly opposite the "Reading House." Dec. 20, 1855. 100779

DR. J. F. HICKMAN, Office in the room over J. Hall's Drug Store. Feb. 28, 1855. 17399

DR. W. SINGLETON, HAVING permanently located in Shelbyville, Ky., specially tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Office same as formerly occupied by Dr. Glass, opposite the Reading House. Jan. 25, 1854. 100730

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. E. GRIFFIN, Resident Dentist, Shelbyville, Ky., Office, over Geo. T. Moore's Drug Store. Sept. 25, 1855. 101616

THOS. J. THROOP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., has removed his Law Office to the residence formerly above Joseph Hall's drug store, at the corner. Feb. 21, 1855. 100738

JAMES L. CALDWELL, MARION C. TAYLOR, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., Office on the Public Square, west of the Court House. Feb. 14, 1855. 100787

R. A. CRAIG, R. J. ELLIOTT, A promptly attend to all business connected with the Courts of Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt and Jefferson. Office on south side Jefferson st., near corner of 5th. Feb. 21, 1855. 100739

M. HENRY & COCHRAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., Office on Main street, two doors east of the Post Office. Jan. 24, 1854. 100784

JOSHUA TEVIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., will practice in the Courts of Shelby, and adjoining counties. Jan. 24, 1854. 100655

J. M. & W. C. BULLOCK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, MARYLAND, Ky., Office in the brick building on the southwest corner of the public square. January 4, 1854. 683

WM. P. JARVIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Louisville, Ky., Office on Jefferson street, near the Corner of Sixth. January 3, 1855. 100783

T. W. BROWN, W. C. WHITAKER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., will give prompt attention to all business connected with the Courts of Shelby and the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Office in Hall's Building, first floor, two doors from the corner. April 12, 1854. 743

JOHN C. PETRY, MANUFACTURER of dealers in Boots and Shoes, Shelbyville, Ky. 724

J. S. & A. WAYNE, CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MANUFACTURERS, Shelbyville, Ky., announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have just opened a new coach shop, in Shelbyville, where they will manufacture CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, of any and every style, in the latest and most approved fashions, on short notice and reasonable terms. Repairing done in the best manner, on short notice. Shop east of Willis's Blacksmith shop, on Main street. Feb. 27, 1855. 100783

T. E. C. BRINLY & CO., PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS, Simpsonville, Ky., keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture exclusively, any quantity of SOD and STUBBLE PLOWS. They warrant their Plows to perform well, or return the purchase money. All orders for Plows, left at the Drug and Hardware Store of Joseph Hall, Shelbyville, Ky., will be promptly attended to. T. E. C. BRINLY & CO. October 26, 1853. 6719

S. MERGELL, MARBLE AND STONE CUTTER, Shelbyville, Ky., keeps on hand, and makes to order, Monuments, Tombstones, &c. Shop on the Public Square, near the Engine House. Feb. 4, 1854. 100780

